Ponterous British Hat Hores, Portmanleans and Hold Alls-The linguists on a Stramship Wharf Is a Study-The Trav-

As the traveling Briton is known in American woman was one bated in Europe because of her saratogu trunk. The world has escaped the general adoption of the maratoga trunk, but a worse thing seems possible, as British inggage threatens to become international. Even now you may buy in this town all the impedimenta with which the traveling Briton cumbers himself and bedevils the rest of mankind. A Broadway trunkmaker has for some years past undertaken to fix the thraldom of these things upon his fellow country men and women, and many traveling Americans, especially the wealthy and fashionable, are to be recognized by the multiplicity of British in their frequent journeyings between the old world and the new. More curi ous still, those clever and imitative Japanese have begun to produce British aggage identical with the original is the minutest details, even down to hand sewed straps on leather tracks, portmanteens and the like; but, drolly enough, the whole outfit is merely a paper counterfeit of the real thing.

American imitators of things British. lacking the fine humor of the Japanese, have made no substitution of light material for heavy, but have taken on the full burden of ponderons British hatboxes, portmanteaus, rugs, bags, hold alls and even bathtubs. It was a traveling American who gave to the world an account of a refreshing scene on board a Mediterranean steamer bound to Tangier or some such Mohammedan port of north Africa. A British passenger with his bathtab had nearly pestered the life out of a meek, coffee colored Mohammedan, who accepted the Briton's curses without a sign of repreach, but when in the course of getting the luggage ashore the precious bathtub fell over-board and sank like lead, the harmless follower of the prophet was seen to pause in his work and dance gleefully upon the deck, exclaiming in triumph, "Oh, Mr. Goddam, Mr. Goddam!" is since that incident that traveled Americane in their aping of British ways have accepted even the burden of the bathtub.

A study of baggage at a steamship wharf or even at a large railway station in New York is an instructive lesson as to the cosmopolitan character of the city. There is one article of British luggage that seldom survives more than one journey within the limits of the United States and sometimes gets no farther inland than the New York hotel at which the traveler makes his first stop. This article is the little trunk or box of japanned tin much used by travelers in Great Britain. The flimsy trifle hardly survives the first encounter with the American baggage handler, and after the first journey of 600 miles in this country is battered out of all resemblance to its or ginal rectilinear self. It is an article of luggage not suitable to the exigencies of American travel.

the railway stations that are doorways to the west is the immigrant's luggage. Sometimes it is a mattress from the steerage wrapped about the few belong-American traveler as the old hair trunk, though both are occasionally seen. The seaman's locker, rectilinear for a stable stowage and strong against accidents, figures in the luggage at steamship wharves. One knows instinctively its contents of old clothes, protographs, curios, tobacco and long treasured letters from home and the array of pictyres from the illustrated papers pasted on the inside of the lid.

The elaborate dressing cases that some Americans and all well to do Englishmen used to travel with are going out of fashion. It is almost a necessity that the traveler with this pretty piece of luggage take along a valet, for the thing weighs like so much lead and of an incident on the Tana river, where is too precious to be trusted to the ten- a mission station was attacked by the der mercies of the baggage department. The traveling deak also has nearly disappeared, though some ingenious trunkmakers now produce trunks that open so as to form desks. The luncheon traveler across this continent in the days before dining cars came into use has almost entirely disappeared. The California milliomires of early transcontinental travel continents traveler across this continent in the Mist," he had fixed upon an unknown part of Africa and had described a region from his inner consciousness, and richly laden hampers and dispensed of-ten a princely hospitality to their fellow rector, had sent out orders to take postravelers. The dinner hour on board a session of the very tract he had in transcontinental train was a picturesque incident of travel in those days. The traveling Briton in Europe still sometimes carries his luncheon hamper, and the selieved his descriptions were fairly correct. it is often one of the nulsances of European travel.

Some of the English theatrical companies have become so used to traveling in America that they have adopted our methods with baggage. They accept with grace the great American trunk, dispense with the hatbox, the bathtub, the rugs, shawl straps and the rest and calmly see their belongings carted off by a stranger, who leaves behind as evidence only a bit of brass bearing a few letters and numbers .- New York Sun.

The Little Thing That Amused, A noted man passed up Chestnat visit the mayor noticed an unusual odes street, and everybody smiled when they of gas in the house, and on investigation at him and made laughing remarks to each other.

Lis overcont—a legal document bearing the word "Mortgage" in large and con-spicuous letters.—Philadelphia Call.

A Paintal Dilemma. Senior Partner-What are you look-

ing so glam over?

In contucies past the human bute played an important part in all judicial occodings. Those that were permitted to wear beard and hair had rights that this country by his luggage, so the could not be claimed by the shorn and sluved. When men made onth, they touched their beard and bair, and womon placed the finger tips of the right

hand on their treases.

Servants were obliged to have their hair cut, and if a freedman went into slavery he had to divest himself of his hirsute adornments. As adult adopted by foster parents was obliged to have his board shaved and the shaving of beard and hair was a purishment inflicted on criminals. The jurisprudes of our ancestors dealt with punishment "by skin and hair" for small offences and "by neck and hand" for greater

There has always been more or less impedimenta that they carry to and fro superstition about hair. Great strength was implied by it, and winards and witches knew of concoctions of hair by which they poisoned enemies. Oats' hair was especially named in the category of poisonous hairs, and even at the beginning of the seventeenth century Paulus Zacchias, a famous physician, writes of the virulent poison of the hair of cats.

Among civilized people such superstitions beliefs have gone out of existence, and only Malays give their enemies tiger hairs in broth to kill them.

Hair today, however, is one of the important factors in deciding murder cases, and the microscopic examination of hair, where it is found in criminal cases under suspicions circumstances, is

The first thing the coroner is called upon to determine is whether the hair is from man or beast. The microscope determines this bayond peradventure. Animal hair differs in construction from that grown on a human head. In human hair the upper skin is smooth and thin. The circular section is comparatively broad, forming the main part of the hair shaft. It is striped in appearance and carries the color matter. The inhular part is thin, extending to about onefifth and certainly not more than to one-quarter of the entire width of the

Animal bair also consists of three parts, but these are differently constructed, the tube often filling the entire hair. The ends of the hair must be closely watched, and especially woman's hair will be found ragged and torn at the ends.

The hair from beards is usually the thickest, its diameter being as much as 0.15 millimeters, while hair from female heads can be as fine as a diameter of 0.08 millimeters would make it.

Wood Bending.

In an account of the wood bending in dustry a writer in The Woodworker re marks that comparatively few person outside the carriage and boat building interests are aware of its extent, and but few realise that the carriages they ride in are very largely made of such wood—the fellies of all their wheels are bent and made in two parts-the framework of coaches and heavy car A pathetic feature of the baggage at riages is nearly all made of bent stock, and not only better made, but more cheaply, and the frames of pleasure boats are bent, as also many of the frames of the finest sailing ynohts. Furings of the new made American. Again niture, too, of many kinds, has bent it is the corded box of the Irish, English frames, all the celebrated Thonet chairs, or Scotch immigrant. It will be recalled for example, being made entirely of how important a preliminary to Charlotte Bronte's journeyings out into the ing is twofold—namely, saving of time great world from her Yorkshire home and stock and stability and strength of was the cording of her box. The corded the work when put together-this inbox is as rare among the luggage of an dependent of beauty of form, and bent carriage shafts are almost, if not entirely, used now, instead of the old style, clumsy, sawed ones. Skill in manipu-lating the material is very essential. Simply the forms to bend on and the steam box in which to soften the wood a do not alone insure success in the operation-it is necessary to know perfectly the stock to bend, it being so variable that no two pieces bend alike.

> Two Literary Coincidences. In a recent after dinner speech Rider Haggard mentioned two old literary coincidences that had occurred in connection with his works.

One of these concerned his invention Masai and the mission people were killed. Struge to say, after his imagi-nary account had appeared, some mis-sionaries did found a station on that river, were attacked by the Masai and

Henry Clay's Ecospe Patalities resulting from "blowing out the gas" are generally considered as due to rusticity and ignorance, but the Philadelphia Record is responsible for the statement that Henry Clay was once

in danger of his life from the same Mayor Swift of Philadelphia and Henry Clay were very intimate friends, and several times during the mayor's administration the eminent Kentuckian came to visit him. On one of these occusions Mr. Clay nearly lost his life.

During the first night of Mr. Clay's wisis the mayor noticed an annual odor tired without having turned off the gas. The reason for their mirth lay in the fact that he carried in full view of everybody—stuck in the front pocket of ble that Mr. Clay blew out the light in ignorance of the proper method of extin-guishing it. Certain it is that had Mayor Swift not made his timely discovery, Mr. Clay's brilliant career would have

been prematurely cut off. Ballard's Snow Liniment.

Junior Partner—Gos a note from my wifs that the png is lost. Now, if I don't sympathize for her a whole los, she will say I am a cold blooded brute, and if I do sympathize she will suspect that I hired some one to steal the dog and am just condoling with her for a bluff.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

According to oriental tradition the tomb of "Roah, the ask builder," is in the small town of Nakhtehevan, near the foot of Monat Armat. It is said to be a piche in the wall of an abandoned furities.

Ballard's Snew Liniment.

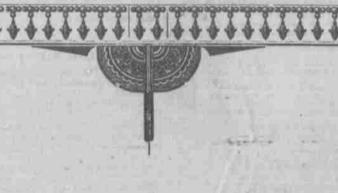
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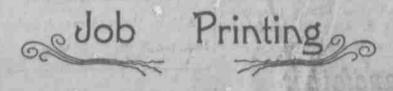


California millionaires of early trans-continental travel carried enormous and only a week before the speech was made Bring Good Results,



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THERE IS NO NATIONAL HOLIDAY. Not Even the Labor Dey Act Creates One.

Bay the Lawyers. There would seem to be no mich thing in this country as a national holiday. Lawyers assert that even Labor day. which was set apart by act of congress in 1894 in such manner as to lead the confiding layman to suppose it at least to be a national holiday, is not such cutaide of the Pietriot of Columbia un-less by state spactment. The creation and regulation of holidays have been heir entirely to the legislatures of the individual states.

The act of congress concerning Labor day was approved June 28, 1894. It provides "that the first Monday of September in each year, being the day cele-brated and known as Labor day, is bereby made a legal holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 and July 4 are now made by law public holidays.

Clearly the proper construction of this statute can be arrived at only by reference to the provisions bearing upon the other holidays samed. The act making holidays of Jan. 1, July 4, Christmas and "any day appointed or recom-mended by the president of the United States as a day of public fast or thanksgiving" was passed in June, 1870, and was restricted in its effect to the District of Columbia. These days are holidays in the various states only as they are made so by the various state legis-

The act of Jan. 31, 1879, makes Feb. 22 a legal holiday, and the act of Aug. 51, 1583, does the same for May 59, and both are restricted in their application to the District of Columbia. The act referring to Labor day says nothing about the District of Columbia, but it does say that the first Monday of Sep-tember shall be a legal bollday, "to all intents and purposes, in the same man-ner as Christmas, Jan. 1, Fob. 22, May 80 and July a are now made by law

necessary inference, is the not referring

to Labor day.

The misleading language of the Labor day not has led to a prevalent statement of beech trees upon which thousands of that the first Monday of September is a holiday throughout the United States by congressional enactment.—New York James river. A ravine made pack from

PRANKS OF SCOTTISH FAIRIES.

A Firm Bellef In the "Fair Folh" Still Lingers.

There still lingers a widespread belief in the north of Sootland that the "fair folk," or "gweed necbors," as the fairies are called, still live in the hills, and during the first days of convalescence a mother must be zealously guarded lest one of the "wee people" come and rob the child of its nourishment. Sometimes they succeed in carrying off the mother. Here is one of the superstitious legends:

A north country fisher had a fine child. One evening a beggar woman entered the hut and went up to the oradle to gaze into the eyes of the babe. From that time good health left it, and a strange look came into its face, and the mother was troubled. An old man That's nae a bairn. It's an image, and the gweed folk has stonn his

the fisher's bairn. A peat fire was heaped high on the hearth and a black hen held over it at such a distance that it was singed and not killed. After some struggling the hen escaped up the lum. A few moments elapsed, and then the par-ents were gladdened by the sight of a happy expression once more on the child's face. It throve from that day forward.—Scottish Review.

A Dog Pure Suntcher.

master. He seems to be aware that he is doing wrong, jumping fences and dodg-ing around houses when running away. the hides of these animals, enough to -Washington Star.

An Old Columnal Blockhouse. Among the attractions of the town of Bourne, Mass., are two historic cellars. One was dug by the Plymonth colony and the other by the Dutch traders. These cellars lie side by side, and the structures built-over them were filled their blood, and for a few moments I did not know whether I should be shot the excited usen or drowned by the with goods so necessary for the comfort of the early pilgrims as well as the Dutch. The pilgrims needed manufactured goods such as the Hollander had for sale and the Dutch required profincts such as the colony could supply.

Governor Bradford, in his diary, states that this block house was built as early as 1627, only seven years after the landing of the Mayflower. —St. Louis Globs

What Helmholts Diff.

To appreciate his many sidedness we have but to follow the development of his life. While his first work was mainly mathematical, his second was in quite a different field. It consisted in the measurement of the relocity of propagation of sensation by 'he nerves To accomplish this he must needs have been an anatomist too.

His labors in the line of psychological optics show that he was also a master

But perhaps it is by his achievements in the remains of music that he is best known and most celebrated. In his book, "The Separtions of Tone," he solved completely the riddle of nature which had puzzled the world since the time of Pythagoras. Thus to give a rational nu-merical explanation of the intricacles of harmony and their effect on the ear, there was need not only of a mathema-



entirely a question of age or features or intellect. The most admirable and attractive thing about an altractive woman is her womanises. Every manitness. Rvery-

woman is her womaniness. Everybod dy a dustres a woman'ty woman. Everybody doesn't realize just what it is that makes her womanny. She must have health, of conrac, because without it site would lose the brightness of her eyes, the fallness of her cheeks and her vivacity. Health brings all these things but health means more thus mean that a woman is really a woman. That she is strong and perfect in a stransi way, as well as in every other. That she is capable of performing perfectly the daties of maternity. Upon her strength in this way depends to a large extent her general health, her good looks and her attractiveness. Some women are born stronger than others. Some are born with what is called "constitutional weakness." It is casier for some women to retain health and strength than it is for others. Some seem able to do anything they like, whenever they like, without serious results. Still, there is no reason why women should not enjoy perfect health. Those who do not, need only take the proper precautions and the proper remedy to become perfectly well and strong. Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription will care any derangement of the distinctly feminine organism. It is absolutely certain. There are some who have neglected themselves so long that a complete cure in next to impossible, but even these will find comfort and improved health in the use of the "Favorite Prescription." It has cured hundreds of woman who have received no relief what ever from years of treatment with good physicians. It is absolutely unique in the history of medicine. Such a remedy can be discovered only once. There is no thing in the world like it, nor has there ever been. Hundreds of things that every woman ought to know, are contained in Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, which will be sent abrolusely five on receipt of st one-cent stange.

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a clump or trees Upon Which Appeared the Names of Many Soldi-

public holidays."

The intents and purposes for which and I never could," said an observer, "what and the manner in which those days are prompts people to write their names in made holidays are expressly limited to public places. Trees have always been the District of Columbia, and so, by favorite objects upon which to carve names, and the smooth back of the beech offers a field most inviting to the knife of the carver. I saw once a bunch the river, and at the head of this ravine there was a spring. Around the spring was this clump of beach trees.

"The names carved on these trees were those of soldiers who had been encamped thereabout in the time of the civil war and who had come to this spring for water. It was in 1879 that I saw them, so that they must have been there then at least 14 years. They had probably been there longer. About a third of the names were still legible. Many of them were the names of men of Pennsylvania regiments. Those that had become illegible were mainly those that had been carved on smaller trees. "There was one big tree that had up-on it, I should think, 500 names. They

encircled it for 20 feet up from the ground. It seemed as if some of those among the highest must have been out by men who swung down from the first branch, and one could imagine that begging for food passed that way. When he caught sight of the child, he cried: by men standing on the grand, or that perhaps there was lad up beside the tree a horse upon whose back the carver

"These names may have been carved, every one of them, simply as a pastime, and yet it seemed somehow as though this was a case in which the carving might have been done in something more than a merely idle spirit."-New

MRS. PEARY WAS FRIGHTENED.

It Was When She Went Hunting Walrus With Her Husband

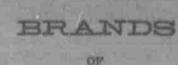
Mrs. Peary, wife of the famous arctic Pointer dogs can always be trained to explorer, declares she has had more steal. Many of them are natural thieves without training, and any of the species determined that her bushand shall never without training, and any of the species can be taught. There is a dog of this kind in northwest Washington. He will When asked what experience stands out pick up anything he can find around a most prominently in connection with yard or outside of a store, but his spe-nialty is ladies' pocketbooks and hand-bags. Then he sees one of these, he said: "Our hanting the walrus. It is grabs it and runs, always succeeding in getting out of sight before he can be captured or followed. No owner has ever been seen, hence no complaints a boat with Dr. Cook, Mat, and some have been made at police headquarters, natives. Mr. Peary had broken his leg, but there is but little doubt, if it were but was steering the boat, his leg, in possible to follow the animal, that it splints, stretched out before him. We Hardy plants for House and Garwould be found that he has been carefully trained as a purse snatcher and that he takes his booty home to his we took our rifles and did so.

"Then followed a scene too terrible infuriate them, and they came forward enraged and with but one determination -to turn over the boat. They placed by the excited men or drowned by the walruses. We killed about 17, and have

Bought Her Own Cown. They tell a story of an unfortunate soefety woman, who, being terribly pashed for a gown to wear at a great occasion sold seven gowns for the price of one to Mms. X. Among these gowns was one hardly rampled, and which, though very magnificent, had evidently been worn at most only once. This dress Mme. X. sold as a model to Mme. Y., who was the society woman's dress-maker, and who had been obdurate about making another thing for the poor little woman without cash down. When this "model" came in, she

saw a chance for big return of money. so she compromised with her customer and agreed to let her have a model dress just imported, for a very low figure. Whereas the poor woman paid all the money she had received for all her dresses, and out Mine. Y. brought the model. The poor woman talked here if blue in the face, but she could not say anything to protect herself without be-traying her dealing with Mma X., so, poor thing, she denced in her old fro k after all, having swapped all her other gowns for the privilege.—Clindmati Enquirer.

In the Euglish army a soldier is drammed to church just as he is to drill or dress parade.



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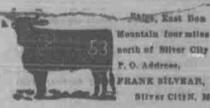
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